LOUD CHIEF MAS, Publisher.

- - NEBRASKA

ONE LITTLE HOUR. nitle bour: nay, that is all I ask!
ora, 'twere surely not so har I a task
which it from the storehouse of the year
usek it from the ocean of shed tears—
isiet blooming bright with many

One little bour! terrible with vain regrets to me; though my life a thousand years

One little hour! o, Time, I sue you for this mighty grace, to yield it back for all its fleeting space.
M. I would seek, so I could find at last, far, unfearing, in the dreadful Past, brough winds that rave and waters that d

Your, One little hour!

Would buy the boon I crave? Nay, take the Take all my life, and grant me but for dow'r

Oh, till my knees should west the stop But, out alas! you neither hear nor heed!
And, if you hearkened, value might I plead.
O King of Years, you hold not in your pow'r
Ope little hour!

Family Herald.

WONDERFUL FOSSIL BONES.

-Family Herald.

Among the recent additions of interest to the Department of Geology in the Museum of Natural History at Central Park are some monster bones, taken a man's hand. They belonged to a from the ancient seas of Kansas and Colorado, and representing a race of creatures which had reached the maximum of physical growth known on this globe. The discoveries were originally were collected by Pref. Holmes, the vetglobe. The discoveries were originally made by Prof. Mudge, recently deceased, whose name is connected with all the important discoveries of the great West, and by Prof. Marsh.

The States of Kansas and Colorado during what is known in geological par-length, and the bones of an animal great salt and fresh-water inland seas, whose swamps and lowlands swarmed six of which are like those of the rhinocwith creatures of herculean dimensions.

The mauvaises terres, or bad lands of of R. the beds of these ancient of the beds of these ancient hog, camel, and deer.—N. Y. Times. of Ra. the beds of these ancient seas, and on all mit of the sterility and barrenness of the country, very few people, except occas, all miners, penetrated them. Finally, cience inserted the entering wedge, a expedition yellow and blue clays gave to the whole

the base of a bluff. It measured twenty-nine feet from finger to finger, and when alive must have been one of the most terrible of the inhabitants of the t world. It derived its powers of not by a membrane stretched four elongated fingers. with a

its skeleton shows it to have been closely related to the ostrich. Another wonder was a flying-bird, the ichthyornis, having still more reptilian characteristics. Its teeth, like the alligator's, were in distinct sockets, and, stranger yet, its vertebree is bi-concave

-a peculiarity only found in the fishes and a few repules.

One of the most gigantic reptiles discovered was the Amphierdias. The thigh-bone was so heavy that the finders were forced to harness a mule to it to drag it out of the hole. It measured over eleven feet in length. A section of the vertebre, from the dorsal por-tion, was a heavy lift for four men, and when placed upon the ground in the position assumed by the animal, it tow-ered above the tallest of the party. being over six feet in height. To appreciate this, the reader must remember that the corresponding bone of the nearest living representative of this ani-mal can be lifted by the little tinger. Other fossil saurians, whose thigh bones are six feet in length, have been given a length of over 150 feet. Lithey increased in proportion to the size of this bone, we should have a creature

over 200 feet in Neigth, but, of course, this is mercly a supposition, though quite a probable one. This saurian be-Singed to the genus Amphicrelias. A thigh-bone of an allied genus over six feet long can be seen in the Museum of Natural History, Central Park. It is in a case in Geological Hall, and side by side with the same bone of the nearest allied form. Near by are other creatures representing the same age. Some of the whales of this and later times were 150 feet tong, and the State of Alabama was on e their roaming-ground. In some localities now the enormous sec-

tions of the back-bones are so numer-

ous that the farmers are obliged to burn them and build fences with them. In another case in the Museum is at ranged a magnificent collection of fossil sharks' teeth, some of them as large as sented to the Museum by Robert L. Stuart. In the same hall are curious armored and war-like fishes called Chimaeroids, which measure 30 feet in dinoceros. The curious oreodon, too. is here; an extinct animal that seemed

A Curious Story About Camela.

crossed the waste, and so pes were opened to view that equaled in truth the exaggerations of Verne. The dry chalky sand had been worn by wind and rain into a thousand different shape. Castles and bastions of immense cut towered aluft, flanked by flying but treases of Nature's own design. Spires, sharp and jacged, pierced the air, rising from domes suggestive of Moorish while the red.

The dry camel is used fully as much as the elephant as a beast of burden. He is not so powerful as the elephant, but he can carry an enormous load on his back. He does not do so willingly, however, his by no means the patient, docide red in the proper training. When I first waste had as a young man I was shill the red. "In India," said a gentleman who connected with a mercantile firm in the northwest povinces, and while there I had abundan opportunity of studying the cimel, for mans of carriage in that part of the country in those days was confined to else this camels, bullocks and men. I were not used as beasts of bullen. Hery day camels and elephants were dream up to our office door and loaded with wine and beer cases for far away customers.

drinking or being loaded, is involving the end. His long, jaw is in periodical motion, and he is told to lie down to receive den he does so without varying

described the summer services of the summer services to be extended that has been found in the lindon, where law was discovered projection mustle scened. This resembles the blumtnosed sturges in specific services and the specimen was found as the driver services the summer services. The specimen was found as the driver services the summer services and services the summer services and services the services that it must have be that the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert the desert that gave all the desert the desert the desert that gave all the desert the desert

Love's Strategy.

[A Little Story from a French Paper.] Mr. M. was a retired manufacture and possessed of considerable fortune. He also had a daughter, ninéteen years of age, of great personal attractions. What wonder, then, that she should have made a young fellow's heart beat quicker who tried to gain her virgin aftreasure as if she were the pupil of his eye, and many were the unhappy mor-tals who left his hospitable table never to return. "Plenty of time," said he, when the right one comes, and I ap-

But the right one had come long ago, only paps didn't know it, and he had who had formerly had business transact instance also proved to be so.

ure; and in this wise poor, dear "papa" became, unconsciously of course, the

Thus things continued for four long mas it wanted ironing badly. So Mr. M., instead of proceeding to the hairand ofesented his hat for renovation. Mr. Hatter says, after inspecting it: 'Is this hat too large for you?"

"No; why do you ask?" "Because you put paper inside."
"Paper! paper! Not I; how does it get
there I wonder?"

Not long did he wonder, for on carefully unfolding the paper he read:

having previously carefully replaced

as usual his pour boire, and departed. took occasion to inspect his hat, and exing him more than sufficient to live happy and comfortable.

For some time he allowed the correspondence to go on, reading regularly and watchfully the letters from both sides, unknown to them, of course, until one day, when the letters had been particularly desponding and good, he put an end to it and made them happy, as may be seen by the cards sent to all whom it might concern.

What a New York Census Enumerator

A REPORTER of the Evening Post recently accompanied one of the census enumerators in his tour through a number of houses in Baxter and Bayard streets. As an illustration of the dense population in this part of the city, it may be said that at noon yesterday the enumerator had completed his work in even hundred and twenty-seven flames, an average of forty-nine names in the house, and even this is not a fair estimate, as in two or three of the houses families who could not open a word of English, and who had recently moved in, were found who could not give any information concerning them-

selves, nor could any of the neighbors give it for them. In Baxter street, between Leonard street and "Bottle Alley," a number of dilapidated wooden and brick hovels were found, inhabited by the very poorest and most degraded class of Italians and negroes. In the basement of one of these hovels an Italian kept what he styled a "hotel." Here in a dirt and smoke begrimed room four or five feet below the level of the sidewalk a dozen or fifteen men and women were seated or standing drinking stale beer. The hese men and women were his "boardspeak a word of English, and no interpreter could be found to make known the errand of the census-taker. In a rear house on Bayard street, near the corner of Baxter, a large number of Polish Jews were assembled, and in each family were from four to eight children. Abraham, Sarah and Rachel were the names most frequently recorded in this neighborhood. At first some of the women, who were generally at home, were inclined to refuse informa-tion, but when the purpose for which this information was desired was fully explained to them, generally through the agency of one of their children, they answered all questions readily. In several cases only young girls were

dren were sitting about a table eating their dinner. A pan of fish was cooking on the stove, and the floor was covered with dirt, and a child about a year and a half old sat on a bundle of dirty rags in a cradle gnawing a piece of "schwarts brod." The child's face was covered with dirt and sores, and the whole appearance of the room indi-cated the most abject poverty. The enumerator received the names of Abraham and Sarah his wife, their children and a boarder and left

the cod.

On one lot about eighteen feet in the cod.

If the cod.

Y. Bus.

If the bound three houses—a wretched dilaptime misspent is not lived but lost. Believed frame building on the front of the let, a fear-story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the rese and a three story brick building in the takes from him a long lease and gives him a freehold of a better value.

— Fuller.

ing seventy-seven persons, are accommodated. In two of them the reporter saw the motto "God Bless our Home" displayed, and in almost every other room were Hebrew pictures, symbole and placards. In one room a middleaged man was found on his knees with his face to the east and a Hebrew Bible spread out on a chair before him. Without changing his position he answered all the questions asked him by swered all the questions asked him by the enumerator, and was again engaged usually cut while in full blossom. in his devotions, when the enumerator and the reporter left the room. - N. Y.

The Best Time &

should be cut before the seed in tured. As a rule, grasses for his at their best when in blossom. At the

for hav while in bloom, in the case of

dog-tail, for instance, has been found

that the stems of timothy contain more

nutritive matter when the plant is near-

ly ripe than at the time of flowering.

but it has also been discovered that the

loss of aftermath which would have

formed had the plant been cut in bles-

som more than balances the gain of

nutriment in the ripening seeds. While

flowering is the general indication for

the harvest to begin. At this season

the saccharine juices that go to form and develop the seed are in the stock

and leaves, and if the grass is mown

to confuse and mislead novices in the

possible to four inches. The general

Timothy cannot be cut low, especial-

ers, in gauging mowing-machines for

Where the practice is followed of top-

dressing the meadow immediate-

ly after taking off the grass

close mowing is also permissible. Generally speaking, however, grasses

which are cut two inches high will

start much quicker and thrive much

better than when shaved close to the

ground. Fine grasses, as a rule, when

the season is not a very dry one, may

be cut lower with safety than coarser

also be observed of cutting only so

much grass at one time as can be prop-

rapidly if cut after the morning dew is

off than they will if wet when the

mowing is done. Rapid drying is an

Potatoes for Animals.

A WRITER upon this subject has said

that "potatoes in the raw state ought

never to be given to any animal, with the exception of sheep and geese." It

is said "a goose will thrive better, and the flesh will be more gratefully flav-

ored, upon raw potatoes, sliced, than upon any other article; while sheep

will more speedily thrive on raw

potatoes than on turning but, and especially in the beginning, raw

orses, and not unfrequently cause

death, while there is no danger of

either from boiled or steamed potatoes.'

It may be true that they are excellent

green food in the shape of roots; and

that they should thrive upon them bet-

ter than the turnip, for the reason that,

according to tables, the potato contains

a larger fat substance and flesh-pro-

ducing element than the turnip. Thus

a fair product is 200 bushels, or 12,000

pounds, of potatoes from an acre, which

are estimated to contain 2,640 pounds

of material for the animal system, while

the average vield of rutabagas of 20,000

pounds contains only 1,440 pounds; and a similar yield of turnips but 1,400

pounds; so that relatively to each other

they stand as, potatoes 2,640, rutaba-gas 1,440, and the turnip 840, a little bet-

ter than a third the relative feeding

The chief advantage is obtained in

feeding to mature animals; if bony

fully equal to the potato. That an excess of potatoes fed to cattle and horses

produces ill results cannot be doubted

f the diet was exclusively potatoes; but that a small quantity, fed with dry hay,

produces injurious results is insuppos-able. The boiling or steaming, which

says: "Pigs will not always eat, and

never can be fattened upon, raw pota-

toes, while, if they are boiled, next to

ting that three to four weeks feeding upon corn, oats or barley is necessary

to make the pork firm and impart

This is directly contrary to the expe

as four bushels to one of corn, and al-

ways fed them raw, for the reason that

Boil several bushels of potatoes, and at the same time mix a bushel of corn

meal, and you make a very satisfactory

cases of hoven, tympanitis, or drum-belly, as it is sometimes called, which

is caused by cattle eating too heartily of

sence fermentation commencing, the

feed for pork-Exchange.

btained more satisfactory results.

structure is to be formed, the turnip i

value.

potatoes will scour cattle

erly handled. Grasses dry much more

kinds.

in consequence soon runs out.

riously injured therefrom.

joint above the tuber.

Cariosities of Omnivorous Mankind. THERE are numerous -we had almoscome in the person of a young engineer, said numberless -curiosities in connect some of the natural grasses. Crested tion with eating and drinking, even altions with Papa M. The young people though our observations are restricted had seen each other, spoken to each to the human family. If our natural other, looked at each other, a kind of teeth are examined at maturity, they understanding had been come to. Yes, are found to point our their possessor and the affection was deep energh to as omnivorous, and if they did otherlast, even when Mr. M. retired from wise we should, in the face of the foltrade and the young gallant had no lowing facts, regard them as false indifurther excuse for coming on business. cators, or, in other words, false teeth. Then there was a succession of dark | Beef and bread are the typical foods in days. But love is inventive, and in this the British Isles, but nowhere else; almost every country has its own typical Mr. M. was in the habit of visiting foods, together with miscellaneous artitwice a week at his hair-dresser's to ries of ford of all descriptions. Dogs' have his beard and wig looked after; flesh, cats, monkeys, birds nests, are there are different times for the differ-and on this fact love built his structure. all savory morsels to the Chinese. The ent varieties of grasses, the time of One of the younger assistants was taken hedgehog is regarded as a "dainty dish into confidence, and, consequently; con- to set before a king" in Barbary, and is siderable attention was paid by the largely consumed in Spain and Ger-young man to Mr. M.'s hat, receiving it many. Kangaroos are relished by the on his entering, giving it a careful aborigines of Australia. The opossum brush, and handing it back on depart- is eaten in America, Australia and the Indian Islands. The walrus is eaten by the Esquimaux; whilst whale's flesh postillon d'amour between his daughter is eaten by almost all who inhabit regions far north or south, where whales are found. Mice and rats are considmonths; but the best silk hat-let it be ered delicate morsels in parts of Asia, ever so carefully brushed, wants an Africa, Australia and New Zealand. iron now and again. Mr. M.'s hat was Horseflesh is gradually finding favor, several years old, and just about Christ-mas it wanted ironing badly. So Mr. ple flesh food of the Indian horsemen of the Pampas, who eat neither bread, dresser's as usual, went to his hatter's fruit nor vegetables. The elephant is eaten in Abyssinia and in Sumatra. Three elephants were eaten by the Parisians during the siege, and were considered delicious, the liver more especially so. Dr. Livingstone says he breakfasted off cooked elephant's foot. and found it a whitish mass, slightly gelatinous and sweet, like marrow. and quite delicious. The bird's-"Down be down-hearted, dear Edward; nests we have spoken of as being my father is good and generous of consumed by the Chinese are procuraheart: let us speak openly to him of ble even in some London shops. They love; he will not say noif we promise to are the nests of swallows found in cavmake his old age happy. On my knees erns on the seashore of the Eastern Ar-I will confess my love to him. Besides, chipélago, and are of a gelatinous naour correspondence cannot last much ture, from a peculiar mucus which the longer; the continued brushing has so bird secretes and discharges from its worn papa's hat that I fear from day to mouth whilst building the nest. Liz-

day that he will have to have it done ards are partaken of by the Chimr. M.'s hat having been refreshed, ished by Bushmen, so are grasshoppers. of the hot sun and dry weather following harvest affects the roots of the grass of the hot sun and dry weather followhe went as usual to his hair-dresser's, Locusts are eaten, both in the fresh most unfavorably when left without Arabians, Bushmen and the North wet mowing grounds will bear cutting In the saloon he kepta steady, though American Indians. White ants, bees, close as possible and be benefited by the same influences which would dry covert look-out on the officious young moths, caterpillars, and grubs, all find assistant, and found his surmises correct.

admirers, especially among the lower and burn up an upland meadow. Where the practice is followed of top-The operations finished, he gravely est depths yet. Earth eating is pracreceived his hat, handed the assistant ticed by the Japanese, who make it into thin cakes called tanaampo. It is Before returning home, however, he eaten especially by the women, who take it to produce slenderness of figure. tract and read a missive from no other It is generally an unctuous clay, conthan the engineer. Among other things, the young man swore that not a and plant life deposited from fresh penny did he want of his love's father water. In Northern Europe a bread -his position, thank goodness, bring- meal, consisting of the empty shells of minute infusorial animalcules, is eaten. The Wanyamwezi, a tribe living in Cen-"Well," said papa, "he seems to be tral Africa, eat clay between meals, an honestly-disposed young man, and preferring the clay of ant-hills. Some fair weather. The precaution should

earth-eaters take earth having no nutrient properties. The Agmara Indians. for example, eat a gritty whitisb clay, destitute of all nutrient properties. Tropical America is the scene of endemic disorders from this deprayed dirt-eating habit. Officers who have Indian children in their employ use wire masks to keep them from putting clay into their mouths. A " negro addict-ed to this propensity is considered to be irrevocably lost for any useful purpose,

and seldom lives long."

The quantity of food taken is also a matter of curiosity when we have well authenticated instances of the extremes of going a long time without food at all, in eating next to none, and the other extreme of eating enormous quantities. In Siberia Sir George Simpson procured a couple of men having a reputation for eating large quantites, and prepared a dinner for them of thirty-six pounds avoirdupois of beef and eighteen pounds of butter for each. By the end of the first hour their "stomachs were like kettledrums," having taken half the dinner: in another two hours they had devoured the whole dinner of one hundred and eight pounds of beef and butter. Those who eat so enormously are in a state of stupor for three or four days, neither eating nor drinking, and rolled about with a view

promoting digestion.

Barrow says the Hottentots eat for sheep is well known; of all animals to promoting digestion. enormously sometimes: "Ten of our the sheep likes a change from dry to Hottentots ate a middling-sized ox, all but the two hind legs, in three days.' And again: "Three Bosiesmans had a sheep given to them about five in the evening, which they partook of all through the night, without ceasing for sleep, and finished by noon the next On the other hand, in Shetland or standing drinking stale beer. The proprietor of the "hotel" said that shilling and one shilling six pence a week outdoor relief, manage to live Maltese were found who could not upon it year in and out, though food is Scotland, sundry cups of tea and a halfpenny biscuit constituting a day's eatng on many days, for they have fuel to buy out of their money in cases where they cannot fetch the peats in from the hills themselves.

No doubt we pass over edible things through ignorance of their properties. Thus oranges are mostly regarded as things not to be despised; however, about thirty-five years ago a vessel was wrecked at the Shetland Isles, and amongst the cargo were large packages of oranges. One of these was picked up by a peasant, who in a day or two placed his treasure at the disposal of the laird. "I've browt ye some bonny baws for the bairns, laird," said the

olish Jews were found. Here, in a measuring about twelve feet quare, four grown persons and six chilary, and passed a week in Detroit, preaching twice for Mr. Wells. Of the eers then in that Presbytery Mr. Worthington is the sole survivor. There were at first thirteen of them, and they met at Adrian, then a small village, to form the Synod of Michigan.

Three years ago letters passed between him and Mr. Wells. "Four years more," wrote Mr. Wells, "and I shall have lived a hundred years. But I am approaching the river, and in all probability shall soon pass over—how soon I know not; it will be in God's own good

period of growth they are more palatable to stock, being less woody than when cut later, and the roots are also

left in a better condition for a second residence near that city. CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS, celebrated everywhere as the author of "Yawcob few of the seeds begin to dry up and Strauss," thinks of abandoning his the reproductive functions are being present mercantile occupation and debrought into play for the maturing o oting his whole time to literary purthe seed. There are exceptions tirged of this universal rule of cutting grasses

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT is writing life of Forrest, which is to be published by Mr. Osgood. This will form one of a series of actors' biographies to on analysis to be an exception; so has be published by the same house. Mr. orehard grass, which at the time the Edwin Booth, it is said, will write the seed is ripe and at the time of flowering ife of the elder Booth. is in regard to its nutritive qualities as A UNIQUE literary partnership has seven to five. It has also been proven been formed recently. Fourteen girls,

students in the Elmira College, are writing a continued story, which one of the Allegany County papers is publishing from week to week. Each girl signs ber initials to the chapters which the writes. PROFESSOR PROCTOR thinks America an excellent field for scientific men. During his last visit he delivered 136 lectures, the gross receipts of which amounted to \$50,000; his winter's work

then it must of necessity be palatable and succelent. Another argument ad-THE Russian educated classes are vanced for cutting grass before the ma-turity of the seed is that when the seed now very proud of having a cyclopedia of their own. Recently there appeared is allowed to form the vitality of the the sixteenth and last volume of "The grass becomes impaired, a heavier draft Russian Cyclopedic Dictionary," which s made upon the soil and the meadow is the work of a single person. Prof. Bereziff, who has been engaged upon The testimony given from time to t for seven years, mass sted by any time by farmers with respect to the scientific societies, or by the Governheight from the ground at which it is ment. The Russian cyclopedia costs best to cut grass is conflicting and tends

WITH Wm. Black, the novelist, the hay-field. Cultivators range in practice from one-half inch or as close as tendency, however, is to cut too close, beautiful house which overlooks the and many fine meadows have been seocean. He makes about \$25,000 a year from his writings. He does not depend description. upon a publisher for a percentage ; he ly in dry weather, without harm atgives one to a publisher. Black was tending; therefore it is advised that all born in Glasgow and is in his fortieth attempts at close shaving the sward be year. He went to no college, and his avoided. Not a few of our most sucjournalistic work was on the London cessful farmers cut timothy nearly or quite four inches from the ground. Oth- News.

HUMOROUS.

this grass, take care to run them so high To TEACH one who has no curiesity that it will not be cut below the second to learn is to sow a field without plow-Close mowing of upland meadows cannot but be injurious, as the action

THE higher education of women Learning how to walk in French boots with six-inch heels.

As THE fire-fly only shines when on when at rest it darkens.

HOME is the dearest place on earthwhen the wife strives to keep ahead of all her neighbors in style. - Gowanda

WHEN some politicians are weighed they are found wanting every office in Commercial.

In cloudy weather grass dries but slowly, and is liable to be stacked or ty-six. - Boston Post. THE Cashier of an Eastern bank ran housed without sufficient curing, hence the wisdom of cutting meadows in away with all the funds and the Direct-

ors placarded the door "No Cashier." -Philadelphia Herald. THE man who drives the heaviest wagon has the best show on the road. Everybody has to turn out for him. Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Dr. ELY claims that tobacco injure

phia doctors it is strong evidence that his money is all gone. - Boston Post. Or COURSE you've met him, for he's eve

where. Go on the street and you will find him there. Go on the street and you will man that here
Go to the bar-room; he's the first you'll gree
Go to the parlor; he's the first you'll meet.
Go to the theater; at the door he stands.
Go to the park; you see him on all hands.

Fice to the house-tops; to the cellar hie,
Still to your chow he'il be ever nigh.
Take to the wools, or rush to caverns dim.
You'll find him there. These on evading

we mean the man who asks you: "Ain hot?"-Buston Post. PROF. BENCKE, of Germany says the growth of the human heart is the greatest in the first and second year of life.

Herald. The Mails in Early Days.

Boston's first newspaper, the Newsof this Instant, December, the Western Post Between Boston and New York, sets out at once a Fortnight the Three winter Months of December, January ing for this migration, they take refuge buried. After the time the place and February, and to go Alternately on tree trunks, etc. climbing up on where the weasel a tilled was and from Boston to Saybrook and Hattford each other's backs in a very singular by them "holy ground. An institute from Boston to Savbrook and Hattford to Exchange the Mayle of Letters with the New York Ryder on Saurday Night the 11th Currant. And the Second Turn he sets out at Boston on Monday Night the 20th Currant to meet the New York Ryder at Hartford on Saturday Night the 20th Currant to Exchange Mayls. And all persons that change Mayls. And all persons that change Mayls. And all persons that

The Baby at the Hotel.

boiled pease, perhaps, they will bring them to the greatest weight they are capable of attaining, and to greater per-THE little darling, on being set in its high little chair at the hotel table, immediately grabbed the lettuce. The fection than anything else that may be continuously used with safety, admitparent mildly reproved it.

But it grabbed again and got it. Its
little fingers looked sticky and doubt

This tabooed the lettuce for the other guests who sat by and witnessed the rience of a successful pork-raiser that always estimated the value of potatoes The dear little thing next swooped

down upon the bread and pawed that,

The mother milaly reproved as before.

The other guests who saw the bread pawed took little or no bread. The dear little thing next upset tumbler of water over itself and the Hoven.—Judge Luse says that in as she reproved the darling for this

The infant then howled and whined during the remainder of the meal, and wet, rank grass, clover or green rye in although too young to converse monopthe spring, and overfilling the paunch olized all the noise of the table. -N. Y. Graphic.

the spring, and overfilling the paunch before the stomach has time to act— THE German Defeuse Tax bill, which mimal swelling, suffering great pain animal swelling, suffering great pain and generally dying in a short time unless relieved—he gives a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal every fifteen minutes, in about one-half pint of milk or water sweetened with a little molasses, until relieved. Since he learned of the \$2.50 to \$35. The tax on incomes from leacy of this remedy he has had no \$1,500 and upward will be at the rate difficulty in relieving his cattle from of three per cent. for every \$250 of the severest attacks of hoven.

I hardly know.
I sleep, I smile, I connect crawl,
But I can cry—
At present I am rather small—
A bake am I.

The changing lights of sun and chads
Are indep tore;
The flowers and birds are not afraid Of haby-boys. Some day I'll what that I could be At present I can't wish you see A buler am L. Prederait Locker, in Cornell Magazine.

sluggard, consider her ways, and be a nest of Drivers and offer them a large wise." Now, though I do not be leve portion, in order to be left to gorgo we have any "sluggards" among the active American boys and girls who And yet these strange, ferocloss ants read the New York O'server, I think cannot see; they have absciutely no they may attain considerable wisdom eves at all and seem to have very little by considering the ways of some of the sense of smell, while they hear with ants of West Africa. These little inseets are very small, and yet so deprey, they are forced to keep their structive to life and property that the scouts constantly wandering natives of the country are sometimes poking their long antenne into rubbish obliged to take their wives and chlidren bears and corners, listening in all sorts and leave their houses to a band of of piaces and running to and fro to tell these visitors, who "drive" everything their companions of the discoveries they Under these circumstances he approves away before them. What would hap have made. - M. E. Wondow, as N. F. of the American attitude toward pen if they remained? Why, hundreds Observer, and thousands of black ants of three different sizes, would march into the door in a solid column about an inch wide, ransack every corner, carry off every bit of meat they could find, drive away the rats, mice, lizards, monkeys and fowls, and then climb upon the children, and opening their great wide laws, close them with a sudden grasp of the flesh, fixing in their teeth with such force that sometimes they can only be withdrawn by cutting the body in two. They would then move their jaws from side to side till they meet, shrewd, practical and quick. He has a bites, that, as a great many always preservation of the weak and sichty. second wife. At Brighton he has a make the attack at once, in a short

streams, or dropping from the ceiling

the Termites, or White Ants, are cele-brated. They are a race of robbers, portance of providing for a healthy race make rats go away to a neighbor's and live, as robbers do, in caves, hiding in the future." But why their legishouse and die. It fills a want long felt. their prey in the loose gravel and laters? If there is a field where the which there is a vacancy. - Cincinnati the scouts come back again, instead of ion about "matrimonial selection," and Commercial.

MARRIAGE is certainly conducive to class, of "soldiers," go to work and likely to be rapid. —Pail Mall Garette. ongevity. You never hear of an un- clear a path about an inch wide of married woman attaining to over twen- every movable obstruction; dead leaves, sticks, small stones and grass are drawn out of the way. way of preparation is the construction needed. Then it goes into a mare

each side of the workers, who go to chine. - Providence (R. I.) Letter to Uton and doesn't grow much after the twentieth year. We have noticed this. A
five-year-old child has a heart so hig
which still another class—having first
How the Shakers Exercised the Devil. that he will give away all his possessions pulled out the feathers - are busily on this earth; but when he reaches fitty cutting from the chicken, or whatever years and accumulates fifty thousand it may be, with the regularity and or-

sordid that he won't give five dollars to cipline. uniform a base-ball club. - Norristown tience with these troublesome and fero-cious neighbors, and attempt to get rid secount for the complaint in no way ex-Many thousands are thus killed, but the had entered into the swing. They tore rest immediately set forth on a migra-Boston's first newspaper, the NewsLetter, contained the following advertisement in one of its early issues:

"By order of the Postmaster-General
of North America. These are to give
Notice. That on Monday night the Sixth

Notice, That on Monday night the Sixth

able. The boiling or steaming, which generally means an addition of more or less mild feed, would be much more satisfactory. The same writer also satisfactory. The same writer also hereby Notified first to pay the Postage laws, gradually lengthening out the with them a piece of the devil a gravejaws, gradually lengthening out the stone as a living chain till it touched the broad (Mass.) Union. leaf of a canna coccinea below. It now swung to and fro in the wind, the terminal ant meanwhile endeavoring to attach it by his jaws and legs to the

> which the main body passes in safety. ing arrangement. The complete These little insects have a curious way the improvement is cald to of preserving themselves from being drowned during the inundations which sometimes cover up their homes during the "rainy season" for days together. At such times they come out of their Steubencule Revald. It is not such times a coctor blushes in hiding-places, throw themselves into a only time a doctor blusher is rounded ball, with the children, weaker ones, etc., in the center, and float which was simply to indulge in about on the water till it subsides. But litz powder before breakfast the Drivers can stand a good deal of change.
> drowning. They have been known to come to life again, with as much vitality and ferocity as ever, after being ap- about their own symptoms, i

ers of severaper. the hand of the gent acribed it, so powerfully is to men in and deeper, blood flowing from her wound at then thrust, while the bely to which this wonderful head belinged continued to live for furty-eight lours

There is no more fermious more known than the Drivers. They are tack anything that comes in their sa on till released by death. Every livin THE DRIVER ANTS OF WEST dogs will jump over fences, and don'by a furn round so suddenly as to throw furn round so suddenly as to throw their masters, if they get sight of a their masters, if they get sight of a column in the road, and the natives beman said to the children and youth of lieve a large serpent, when he has his generation: "Go to the ant, thou strangled his prey, will bust round for

Human Pegrocrafion.

PROF. HUMPHRY, in his Rede lecture incidentally pointed out among other causes which might lead to the degeneration of the race, one which has probably occurred to a good many people.
The advance of civilization, Prof. Humphry said, tends to the greater subdivision of labor, with conceptration of attention upon limited cas. The special concentration on limited areas is, he considers, a cause of degeneration, to be spoken of along with the Prot. Humphry touches one of the cardinal difficulties of modern times. sheep and even snakes of the largest description.

These "Visiting Ants." or "Driv. tion narrows his apprehension in all ers," generally make their visits at others. The balance of faculties is lost. night, climbing on the beds in long If this process continues meh sekedand where is a check to come from! it must tend to degeneration. In the in their jaws. A missionary tells us same discourse the lecturer approached that on one occasion his whole school a still more delicate subject. "Few was thus turned out of doors in the things," he said, "would tend middle of the night, and he only found to the improvement of the race so much safety and repose by putting all the as judicious arrangements with regard feet of the bedsteads into cups alled to matrimonial selection. I am not with vinegar and making the ceiling so aware that any such arrangements have tight that nothing could get through. ever been seriously contemplated, and fissures in the ground and crevices in legislator would hardly be endured, rocks. In cloudy days and at night and where he would be sure to do misthey sally out in a long, steady col- chief if he were endured, it is here, ump, having first sent out small for- The free action of public opinion must aging parties to find out if there is a be left to do the work which Prof. dead chicken or pig, or some other Humphry foresees as necessary. What dead animal, within their reach. When is wanted is the improvement of opin

How Screws Are Made.

Ter process of making a serew is sometimes by an ant not quarter that size, sometimes by two or three wording together. The next step in the hole smaller than itself, made the size. of an arched roof a'l along the path, that at one moment cuts it a proper under the shadow of which the work- length and makes a head on it. Then ers may carry off their prey. If it is it is put into sawdust and "rattled" a sunny morning, this arch is composed and thus brightened. Then the head of dirt cemented together by a fluid shaved down smoothly to the proper mowing is done. Rapid drying is an absolute necessity when the best quality of hay is desired. As there is nothing that assists in quick curing more than a good tedder, farmers who have much grass to harvest will do well to provide themselves with so valuable an implement.—N. Y. World.

Dr. Ely claims that tobacco injures the eyesight. That is all well enough from their mouths, or if grass, sticks, from their mouths, or if grass, sticks, the eyesight. That is all well enough in theory, but if you have an extra eigar about your person a smoker is pretty sure to discover it.

The Philadelphia North American tells of a man given up by the doctors. When a man is given up by Philadel-when a man is given up by Ph are delayed in their work till late in the morning, they will often break ranks and rest under the shade of weeds and bushes till the cool of evening again calls them out to complete which picks up a single screw at a time, their work. In cloudy days the arch is carries it where needed, holds it until curiously composed of the bodies of the grasped by something else, and returns workers, the largest class planting for another. This is about the moster their long legs firmly in the ground and grasping each other by the jaws usefulness I have ever seen, and it has and projecting asteona: till an arch of done its distinctive work at the rate of many ants in width is formed. This thirty-one screws a minute, all wugh network is instantly broken if an this rate is only experimental as yet; alarm is given, the soldiers forming ninety-three gross per day, however, themselves in two lines of defense on has been the regular work of one ma-

A cuntous story, which will be new to many, is told at Tyringham, wines. dollars, his heart is so contracted and der of an army under strict military dis-sordid that he won't give five dollars to cipline. Sometimes the inhabitants lose pa- Shakers. At one time several of their of them by burning out their home. c. pt on the supposition that the devil

THE American Journal of Industry leaf; not succeeding, another ant of the calls attention to an improved window same class (the very largest) was seen described in late English paper, and to ascend the plant, and, fixing his hind designed to do away with the danger of legs firmly to the leaf, reach forth his accident in cleaning windows, and also orelegs, open wide his jaws and grasp turnish better and more regular ventihis companion above, thus completing lation. Window cleaning has been a he most curious ladder in the world. fruitful source of accidents, frequently the most curious ladder in the world.

apon which others were constantly astended with loss of life, owing to the cending and descending, and holding free and ready communication with the most curious of the mass.

Irruttul source of accidents, frequently attended with loss of life, owing to the necessity of the person performing the work having to get outside the window. The invention is simple, consistupper and lower portions of the mass. dow. The invention is simple, consist.

When the Drivers are traveling, if ing of an extra groove in the frame. they come to a large stream of water. fitted with awing bearings, into which they go in another direction, but if it the sashes are fixed. By this plan the is small, they construct a bridge of windows are readily reversed, so that their own bodies, in the same manner they can be cleaned from within Peras the festoons or arches are built, over feet ventilation is secured by the revolv.

Max and women make mil s

parently drowned and kept under water six or even twelve hours. It seems almost impossible to kill them. The ener still for a mighty love.